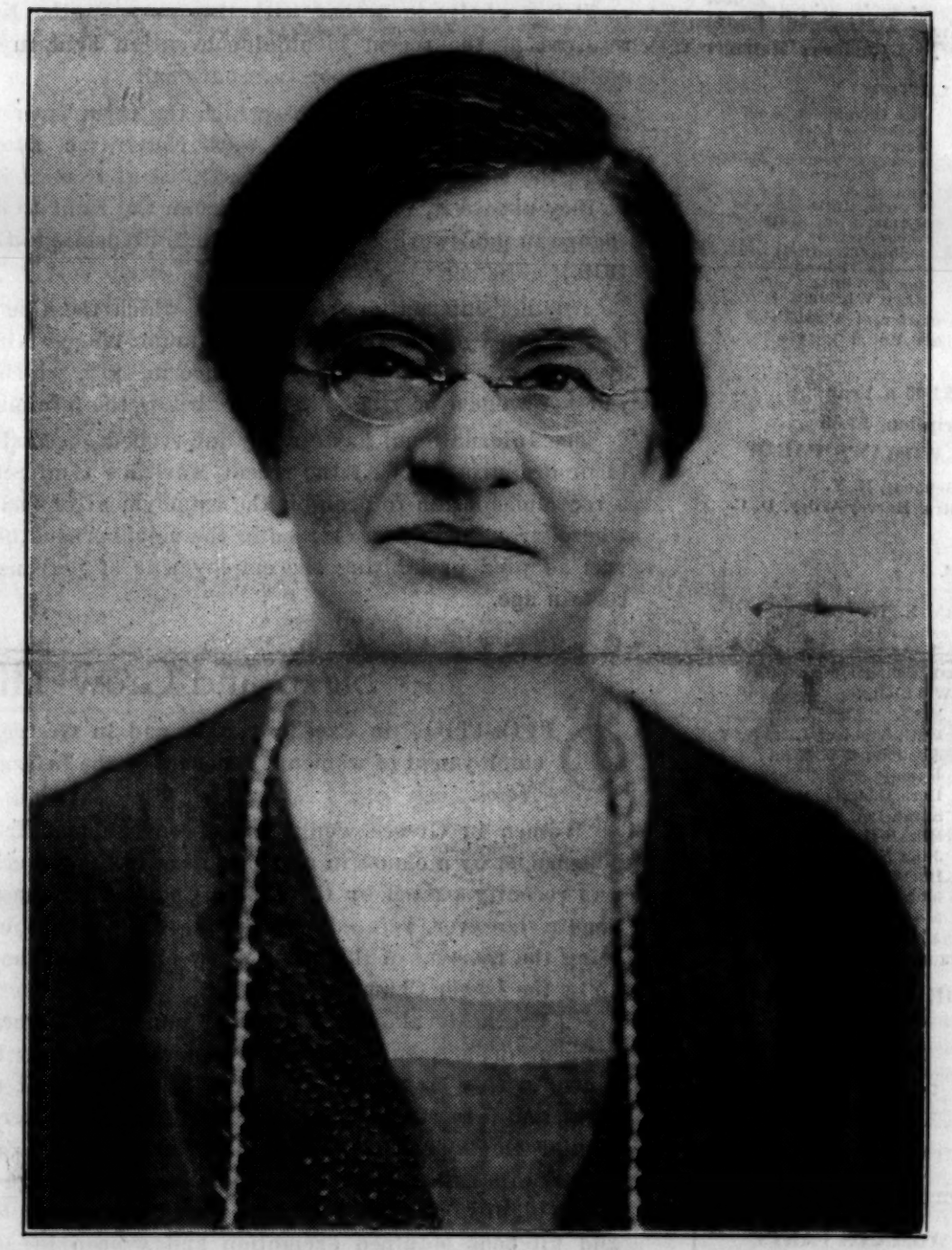
Equal Rights

VOL. XV, No. 48
FIVE CENTS

SATURDAY,
JANUARY 4, 1930



Dr. Florence R. Sabin

Distinguished scientist and member of the National Woman's Party, who was recently awarded the Pictorial Review prize of $5,000 in recognition of her being "the American woman who has made the most distinctive contribution to American life in the fields of arts, letters or the sciences." Dr. Sabin was a valiant worker in the woman suffrage campaign and is a firm believer in Equal Rights in every sphere of human activity.

Equal Rights

OFFICIAL ORGAN
of the
National Woman's Party
144 B St. N. E.
Washington, D. C.
Phone, Lincoln 1366
Published Weekly
at 19 West Chase Street
Baltimore, Md.
Phone, Vernon 3279

Edith Houghton Hooker . . . Editor
Ruby A. Black . . . Managing Editor
Dora G. Ogle . . . Business Manager

ASSOCIATE EDITORS:

Nina E. Allender
Zoe Beckley
Ruby A. Black
Elaine Sterne Carrington
Lucia Chamberlain
Phyllis Duganne
Ernestine Evans
Rose Feld
Zona Gale
Helen Davenport Gibbons
Rebecca Hourwich
Ruth Hale
Inez Haynes Irwin
Ada Davenport Kendall
Katherine Leckie
Hazel MacKaye
Edna St. Vincent Millay
Ruth Pickering
Alice Rohe
Maryse Rutledge
Miriam Finn Scott
Doris Stevens
Sophie Treadwell
Brenda Ueland
Sue S. White
Mary Winsor

Entered as second-class matter at Postoffice, Baltimore, Md., under Act March 3, 1879.

Subscription, $2.00 a Year
Foreign Subscription, $2.50

OFFICERS OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

President, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Chairman National Council, Mrs. Harvey Wiley, D. C.
Vice-Chairmen,
Gail Laughlin, Me.
Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Anita Pollitzer, S. C.
Secretary, A. Marguerite Smith, N. Y.
Executive Secretary, Mabel Vernon, Del.
Treasurer, Emma Wold, Ore.
Congressional Chairman, Maud Younger, Cal.
Legislative Secretary, Emma Wold, Ore.
Parliamentarian, Emma Fox, Mich.

Edith Ainge, N. Y.
Anne Archbold, Me
Laura Berrien, D. C.
Florence B. Boeckel, D. C.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Mrs. Isaac H. Dixon, Md.
Bertha W. Fowler, Colo.
Elsie Hill, Conn.
Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Edith Houghton Hooker, Md.
Elizabeth T. Kent, Calif.
Ruth Vandeer Litt, N. Y.
Alma Lutz, N. Dak.
Burnita S. Matthews, Miss.
Dora G. Ogle, Md.
Sarah Pell, N. Y.
Elizabeth Selden Rogers, N.Y.
Jane Norman Smith, N. Y.
Doris Stevens, N. Y.
Mabel Vernon, Del.
Margaret Whittemore, Calif.
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio
Maud Younger, Calif.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

Annual Dues	$10.00
Associate Members	$1.00
Subscribing Members	$3.00
Founders	$100.00
Life Members	$1,000.00
Endowers	$5,000.00
Sustainers	$5,000.00

OBJECT OF THE WOMAN'S PARTY

The object of this organization shall be to secure for women complete equality with men under the law and in all human relationships.

THE LUCRETIA MOTT AMENDMENT

"Men and women shall have Equal Rights throughout the United States and every place subject to its jurisdiction."

"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

[Senate Joint Resolution Number 52]
[House Joint Resolution No. 55]
Introduced in the Senate June 4, 1929,
by SENATOR GERALD P. NYE, North Dakota.
Introduced in the House May 18, 1928,
by REPRESENTATIVE FREDERICK W. MAGRADY
Pennsylvania.

An Auspicious Beginning

FEMINISTS may well congratulate themselves that the New Year begins auspiciously, for they have only to turn their eyes to Geneva, Switzerland, to witness something altogether new and altogether important in the field of Equal Rights activities.

The Open Door International has just set up an office in Geneva largely with a view to watching the labor legislation inaugurated by the International Labor Office. The object of the Open Door International is, "To secure that a woman shall be free to work and protected as a worker on the same lines as a man, and that legislation and regulations dealing with conditions and hours, payment, entry and training shall be based upon the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker."

Being wholly in accord with this purpose, the National Woman's Party resolved at the recent biennial convention held in Washington, D. C., to affiliate with the Open Door International.

Three labor conventions to which the Open Door International especially takes exception are the night work convention, adopted at Washington in 1919; the lead paint convention, adopted at Geneva in 1921, and that which, as they phrase it, "takes from a woman the right to decide whether she shall engage in paid work after child birth." (Washington Child-Birth Convention, 1919.)

Another international convention which the Open Door International is keeping an eye on is that on "Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery," adopted by the International Labor Conference in 1928, which does not make it clear whether women may be paid a rate below the minimum wage for men.

The International has already intervened successfully in the work of the labor organization. At the recent Maritime Conference it protested against a recommendation to prohibit the employment of female attendants in places where strong drinks are served in the neighborhood of docks. An amendment was adopted prohibiting the employment of persons of both sexes below a certain age.

Sleep and Grow Thin

OPPOSITION in Czechoslovakia and in Greece to laws restricting the employment of women is reported by the *International Woman Suffrage News*.

Women in Greece would have been excluded from the post of licensed pharmacist by a clause in a law relating to the Government Laboratory which was recently passed by the Lower Chamber of the Greek Parliament. The Senate, however, refused to pass the bill without certain amendments, one being the removal of this prohibitory clause, and the bill will again be taken up by the Lower Chamber.

In Czechoslovakia the National Council of Women has informed the Government department which administers the 8-hour law for women that the clause in this law which prohibits the employment of women between 10 at night and 5 in the morning is keeping large numbers of women out of their regular employment. This applies particularly to women employed in the restaurants called automats. Some exceptions have already had to be made to the night-work provision of the law. Women employed in hotel restaurants and kitchens obtained exemption and women in automats could doubtless have been exempted also had there been any automats in Czechoslovakia at that time.

Some time ago proprietors of automats were attacked on the ground that they were working women up to 2 o'clock at night, although all women so employed had the whole of the following day free. Penalized by fines, the employers began immediately to discharge the women and to fill their places with men. About fifty of these women appealed to the National Council of Women, which in their name is asking for a ruling which will permit automats to employ women after 10 o'clock at night.

It may surprise certain philanthropists to learn that Czechoslovakian women wish to work in the wee, sma' hours of the night when they themselves prefer to be sleeping.

But there is always this to be remembered: it is easier to sleep in the daytime on a full stomach than in the night-time on an empty one.

A Feminine "First"

WE present herewith to our readers an editorial that appeared recently in the New York *Times* commenting on one of the most distinguished members of the National Woman's Party, Dr. Florence R. Sabin. The editorial is typical of innumerable articles and editorials that have appeared in the press since the *Pictorial Review* award was announced last November. From one end of the country to the other they accord to Dr. Sabin the unstinted praise that she so richly deserves.

As a sign of the times it is encouraging at last to find the work of a woman recognized during her own lifetime.

The New York *Times* editorial follows:

MISS FLORENCE RENA SABIN has so many "firsts" to her credit that it is not surprising that she should have been selected by a highly competent committee as "the American woman has made the most distinctive contribution to American life in the fields of arts, letters or the sciences." In her case it is the field of the sciences. In it she has already had the distinction of being chosen as the first woman member of the National Academy of Sciences in session today at Princeton. Recognition by her own profession is the highest tribute, but it must be gratifying to her that her technical contributions in her own field have given her supreme place among her sisters in the estimate of the informed public.

She was among the first women to be admitted to the Johns Hopkins University Medical School. For a paper reporting the results of her research work as a graduate student in that university, relative to the development of the lymphatic vessels of the body, she was awarded a prize of $1,000. It was selected for this award as "the best scientific thesis written by a woman embodying new observations and new conclusions based on independent laboratory research." Then she was the first woman to be elected to a professorship in a medical school of first rank (Johns Hopkins), and she was the first woman to be appointed a full member of the staff of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. The award of the Pictorial Review prize or $5,000 is the latest of the "firsts" but the researches in which she is still engaged suggest that it is not the last.

Her latest research proceeds upon the theory that a product of the tubercle bacillus will be found which will in turn create, through processes already in use, tuberculosis antitoxin. She has made it clear in all her public statements that she has not discovered a cure for the disease, but, as Dr. Linsly Williams of the Academy of Medicine said last year concerning the experiments which are being carried on by Dr. Sabin and her associates, there is hope that more important results may be reported in the next few years. She has found "adventure" and even "romance" in studying and counting the red and white corpuscles and their rhythms in the human body, as the astronomer has found his in observing the stars. But a greater adventure no doubt still lies ahead for her. It imports the advent of a new era that a woman who has won so many "firsts" in the field of science should also rank with "firsts" among men.

Report of Legislative Work From 1921 to 1929

Presented by Burnita Shelton Matthews Before the National Convention of the National Woman's Party in Washington, D. C., December 8, 1929

THE first task of the Woman's Party is to remove discrimination against women in the law. Besides sponsoring the proposed amendment to the National Constitution providing that men and women shall have Equal Rights, the Woman's Party has actively supported many specific Equal Rights measures.

Since 1921 the Legal Research Department has drafted over five hundred bills. The bills introduced in Congress have been designed to equalize the citizenship rights of men and women, to place women on an equal footing with men under the immigration laws, to give the vote to the women of Porto Rico and of the Philippines, and to give jury service and equal contractual rights to the women of the District of Columbia.

The State bills were intended to give women equal rights with men in education, in industry, in the professions, in political office, in marriage, in personal freedom, in control of property, and in all other respects. Each year legislative campaigns have been conducted for Equal Rights. Five States have annual legislative sessions. Thirty-eight States have sessions biennially in the odd-numbered years, while four States have sessions biennially in the even-numbered years. One State, Alabama, has a regular legislative session but once in every four years, the next session being in 1931.

The Equal Rights measures which the Woman's Party has sponsored or assisted in securing in twenty-five States and territories affect the lives of 33,000,000 women. These measures are, in detail, as follows:

IN CALIFORNIA

Married women were given equal right with their husbands to will away half of the community property, which consists of property acquired after marriage by the industry of either or both of the married pair. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal right with fathers in appointing a guardian for their children by will. (Regular session, 1925.)

IN COLORADO

The mother was given equal right with the father to sue for damages for a wrongful injury to a child. (Regular session, 1923.)

IN DELAWARE

Women were given the right by constitutional amendment to hold all public offices. (Regular sessions, 1921 and 1923.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to appoint by will a guardian of their minor children. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to inherit real estate from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.)

Widows were given the same share in the real estate of deceased husbands, as widowers have in the real estate of deceased wives. (Regular session, 1923.)

Wives were given equal rights with husbands to reserve a limited amount of property which cannot be taken to satisfy debts. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to inherit personal property from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1925.)

Wives were made responsible for their civil wrongs. (Regular session, 1925.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the care and custody and the services and earnings of their minor children. (Regular session, 1927.)

IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Married women were given full power to enter into contracts (6th Congress, First session, 1926.)

Women were given the right to jury service. (69th Congress, Second session, 1927.)

IN FLORIDA

Married women were made competent to be incorporators, stockholders and officers of corporations. (Regular session, 1927.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to inherit property from their deceased minor child. (Regular session, 1929.)

Married women were given the right to dispose of their personal property without the joinder of their husbands. (Regular session, 1929.)

IN GEORGIA

The mother was given equal right with

the father to inherit from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1922.)

Married women were expressly given the right to be appointed guardian. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given the same right as men to be appointed guardians for their collateral relatives. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Illinois

Women were given the right to serve on juries provided the people approve it by vote in 1930. (Reguar session, 1929.)

In Kentucky

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the services and earnings of minor children and to sue for damages for their loss through injury to the children. (Regular session, 1928.)

In Louisiana

Women were given the right to hold all civil and political offices. (Regular session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be appointed administrators or executors on the same terms as men. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be appointed as notaries public. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to act as "witnesses assisting at pubic inventories." (Special session, 1921.)

Women were made "capable of all kinds of engagements and functions." (Special session, 1921.)

Widows were given the right to retain the guardianship of their children after remarriage. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to be made guardians of children on the same terms as men, by will of the surviving parent, or by appointment when the parent dying last leaves no will. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the same right to act as guardian of their grandchildren as possessed by the grandfather. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to an equal voice in the sale or mortgage of the family home so that the family home "shall not .... be validly sold or mortgaged except with the consent of both husband and wife." (Special session, 1921.)

Women were admitted to membership in the "family meeting" which, in Louisiana, passes by law upon matters pertaining to the family. (Special session, 1921.)

Women were given the right to serve on juries by a statute supplementing the constitutional provision. (Regular session, 1924.)

In Maine

Women were given the right to jury service. (Regular session, 1921.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the care and custody, services and earnings of their minor children. (Regular session, 1927.)

Married women were given the right to choose their own residence for the purposes of voting, office-holding and jury duty. (Regular session, 1929.)

In Maryland

Women were given the right to hold various public offices previously confined to men. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women teachers in the public schools were given equal rights with men teachers. (Regular session, 1924.)

Policewomen in Baltimore were given equal pay for equal work. (Regular session, 1924.)

Grandmothers were given equal rights with grandfathers to inherit from deceased relatives. (Regular session, 1924.)

Married women administering estates were put on the same footing as other administrators with regard to their successors in case the administration is unfinished at the time of the administrator's death. (Regular session, 1927.)

Married women were placed in the same position as married men with regard to the rights of creditors against property transferred from one spouse to another. (Regular session, 1929.)

Women were given the right to serve as commissioners for the division of the estates of decedents. (Regular session, 1929.)

Mothers were made the joint natural guarians with fathers of their minor children. (Regular session, 1929.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to appoint by will a guardian of their minor children. (Regular session, 1929.)

In Massachusetts

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers in appointing a guardian for their children by will. (Regular session, 1922.)

In Mississippi

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the care and custody of their children and to the services and earnings of their children. (Regular session, 1922.)

In New Jersey

Women teachers in the public schools were given equal rights with men teachers. (Regular session, 1925.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the services and earnings of their minor children. (Regular session, 1926.)

Women were given the same right as men to be executors and trustees. (Regular session, 1926.)

Married women were given full power to enter into contracts. (Regular session, 1927.)

Wives were given an independent domicile for voting, office holding, and other purposes. (Regular session, 1927.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers as to appointing guardians for minor children by will. (Regular session, 1928.)

Women were given the same rights as men to secure a dissolution of the marriage for want of age. (Regular session, 1928.)

Married women were given their earnings for services performed for third persons. (Regular session, 1928.)

Mothers of illegitimate children may require the fathers of such children to equally contribute to the children's support. (Regular session, 1929.)

In New York

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to custody of a child when the parents are living apart without divorce. (Regular session, 1923.)

Girls were given the same protection as boys with respect to capacity to make wills of personal estate. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to inherit real estate from their deceased child. (Regular session, 1923.

Women were given the right to inherit equally with men relatives in equal degree of kin in cases not otherwise provided by statute. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers in the guardianship of the real estate of minor children. (Regular session, 1924.)

Women teachers in the public schools were given equal pay with men teachers for equal work. (Regular session, 1924.)

Women were given the same rights as men to be appointed administrators of estates. (Regular session, 1925.)

Women pharmacists were given the right to work on the same terms as men. (Regular session, 1928.)

Wives were given an independent domicile for the purpose of voting and office holding. (Regular session, 1929.)

Widows were placed on the same footing as widowers as to their interest in the estates of deceased consorts. (Regular session, 1929.)

In Ohio

Mothers were made joint guardians with fathers of minor children and given equal right to the children's services and earnings. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the same right to choice of a voting residence that married men have. (Regular session, 1923.)

Mother's consent as well as father's consent to marriage of minor child was made necessary. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women as well as men were made of age at 21. (Regular session, 1923.)

In Oklahoma

Women were given the right by constitutional amendment to hold all State elective offices. (Regular session and popular vote, 1923.)

In Pennsylvania

Married women were given the right to choose their own domicile for purposes of voting or holding office. (Regular session, 1923.)

Married women were given the right to divorce on grounds equal to those of husbands. (Regular session, 1923.)

Women divorced for adultery were freed from the forfeiture of their rights concerning their property. (Regular session, 1923.)

Wives were given the same right as husbands to acquire settlement for poor relief. (Regular session, 1925.)

Mothers were given rights more nearly equal with those of fathers in the custody, services and earnings of their children. (Regular esssion, 1925.)

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers in appointing a guardian for their children by will. (Regular session, 1925.)

Widows were given the right to administer the estate of their husbands on the same terms as the widower. (Regular session, 1925.)

IN PORTO RICO

Women were given the franchise. (Regular session, 1929.)

IN RHODE ISLAND

Women were made eligible for jury service. (Regular session, 1927.)

IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Mothers were made joint guardians with fathers of minor children. (Regular session, 1923.)

Wives were given the right to sue and be sued without the joinder of the husband. (Regular session, 1925.)

IN TENNESSEE

Mothers were given equal rights with fathers to the guardianship of their minor children. (Regular session, 1923.)

Widows were placed on the same footing as widowers as to their interest in the personal estate of deceased consorts. (Regular session, 1929.)

IN UTAH

Women not having the active care of minor children were removed from the class exempted from jury service and given an opportunity to take part in the administration of justice as jurors. (Regular session, 1929.)

IN VIRGINIA

Women were given the right after marriage to choose their own residence for voting purposes. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given equal inheritance rights with men. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given in certain instances a claim upon the estate of a deceased husband equal to the claim of a husband upon that of his deceased wife. (Regular session, 1922.)

Women were given the same right as men with regard to administration of estates. (Regular session, 1922.)

IN WISCONSIN

Women were given practically all rights under the law possessed by men, except with regard to industrial laws. (Regular session, 1921.)

Wisconsin is the only State which has passed a law purporting to give women the "same rights" as men, saving, however, the restrictive legislation for the so-called "protection" of women.

Passing to the other States, Louisiana leads in the number of legal discriminations removed, this number being eleven. New York takes second place with ten; Maryland and New Jersey take third place with nine each; and Delaware takes fourth place with eight.

The following summary groups the Equal Rights laws according to their character:

1. Equalizing rights of guardianship of children or others and powers growing out of these rights:
   California, 1925; Colorado, 1923; Delaware, 1923, 1927; Georgia, 1922; Kentucky, 1928; Louisiana, 1921; Maine, 1927; Maryland, 1929; Massachusetts, 1922; Mississippi, 1922; New Jersey, 1926; 1928; New York, 1923, 1924; Ohio, 1923; Pennsylvania, 1925; South Carolina, 1923; Tennessee, 1923.

2. Equalizing responsibility for illegitimate children:
   New Jersey, 1929.

3. Equalizing property rights:
   California, 1923; Delaware, 1923; Florida, 1929; Louisiana, 1921; Maryland, 1929.

4. Equalizing inheritance rights and rights in property of deceased spouse:
   Delaware, 1923, 1925; Florida, 1929; Georgia, 1922; Maryland, 1924, 1929; New York, 1923, 1929; Tennessee, 1929; Virginia, 1922.

5. Equalizing right to act as administrator or executor:
   Louisiana, 1921; Maryland, 1927; New Jersey, 1926; New York, 1925; Pennsylvania, 1925; Virginia, 1922.

6. Equalizing power to make contracts, and to be officers in a corporation:
   District of Columbia, 1926; Florida, 1927; Louisiana, 1921; New Jersey, 1927.

7. Equalizing right to earnings:
   New Jersey, 1928.

8. Equalizing right to sue and be sued:
   Delaware, 1925; Georgia, 1922; South Carolina, 1925.

9. Equalizing grounds for divorce and results of divorce and grounds for annulment:
   New Jersey, 1928; Pennsylvania, 1923.

10. Equalizing conditions for settlement for poor relief:
    Pennsylvania, 1923.

11. Equalizing right to choose domicile for voting:
    Maine, 1929; New Jersey, 1927; New York, 1929; Ohio, 1923; Pennsylvania, 1923; Virginia, 1922.

12. Equalizing age of majority:
    Ohio, 1923.

13. Equalizing conditions for making a will:
    New York, 1923.

14. Equalizing right to public office:
    Delaware, 1921, 1923; Louisiana, 1921; Maryland, 1922.

15. Equalizing pay and other conditions in teaching:
    Maryland, 1924; New Jersey, 1925; New York, 1924.

16. Equalizing pay in public service:
    Maryland, 1924.

17. Giving right to jury service and extending their opportunities for service:
    Illinois (subject to people's approval), 1929; Louisiana, 1924; Maine, 1921; District of Columbia, 1927; Rhode Island, 1927; Utah, 1929.

18. Opening night work to women pharmacists:
    New York, 1929.

19. Giving women the vote:
    Porto Rico, 1929.

20. Equalizing all legal rights except in industry:
    Wisconsin, 1921.

Equal Rights measures which have been enacted into law are few indeed in comparison with those which have been defeated despite the most vigorous and brilliant campaigns. While many efforts made by women to pass laws for the advancement of their sex have been unsuccessful, they have not been fruitless, since the interest of women in their legal status has been increased by the campaigns.

The Six Point Group Makes History

By S. M. Burls

(*From the Woman Teacher, England, November 22, 1929*)

ON Wednesday, November 6, Lady Rhondda presided over the first public meeting to be called in this country to consider the "Equal Rights Treaty," and since the passing of this Treaty at the Assembly of the League of Nations will be an achievement of paramount importance for the woman's movement in the international field, the Six Point Group have done something of historic interest in calling the meeting.

Lady Rhondda, in her opening remarks, very brief and very much to the point, stressed the need for international action, for immediate action; she read the vital clause of the Treaty, and the motion which was before the meeting, and then called upon Vera Brittain, who gave the history of the Equal Rights Treaty to date. She told of its inception at the Paris Conference in 1926, when Lady Rhondda and the group of American women went into partnership over the first rough draft. The next year it reached the Pan-American Conference at Havana, and thence was referred to an Inter-American conference. In this year of grace 1929 the subject has been broached at Geneva by a small unofficial delegation who spent a strenuous time interviewing all the women delegates and the representatives of as many nations as possible. This deputation, led by Mrs. Archdale, was agreeably surprised at the amount of sympathy, interest, and definite promises of

support which they were able to enlist, and they came back determined that next year the delegation shall be a very large one officially pledged to see this thing through.

Monica Whateley showed that the passing of an Equal Rights Treaty was not such a tremendous step forward from the granting of the vote as was political enfranchisement in 1929 on the position of women in 1910, in which year a quite reputable writer said "woman is mindless"—just that, no more! Miss Whateley had other quotations which contributed to our gaiety: "Woman is a domestic calamity." A wife should be "whipped politely." She should "please her husband and God."—thus ecclesiastics of the fourth and sixteenth centuries. Having tickled our palates with these tit-bits, the speaker gave us real food for thought in her admonition that this Treaty must be discussed in season and out of season, indoors and out, privately and publicly; in other words it has to be made the question of the hour.

The chairman then threw the meeting open to discussion, in which several people took part. Mrs. Archdale afterwards replied to questions and spoke on points that had been raised in the discussion, mainly on the practical application of the Treaty and its value to national movements. In emphazing the point that now was the time to press for the Treaty, Mrs. Archdale mentioned that an international conference of jurists which meets annually, and automatically each year passes a resolution calling for laws which shall operate "without distinction of race, religion, or country," this year altered their formula to read "without distinction of sex or race."

Mrs. Archdale was followed by Madam Rama Rau, who voiced the cordial support which Indian women would give to a treaty of tremendous importance to them. in their struggle for so many things which we now in England can take for granted. One hopes it is not impertinent to say how much the audience enjoyed listening to our Indian visitor's beautiful voice.

In the course of the further discussion which followed, a gentleman, who seemed to be otherwise well informed, said he would like practical examples of unequal treatment for women. Mrs. White was able to supply him with quite a number of Examples covering quite large groups of women.

Winifred Holtby wound up the discussion on behalf of the platform by showing us first a vision of the *near* future, when any national action detrimental to women's interests would be *per se* a breach of international law. She then proceeded to tell us just as vividly what we had to do in order to make the vision real. Miss Holtby has one quality which she shares with the general secretary of the National Union of Women Teachers. She lets you know quite definitely what work there is to do, how much of it you are expected to do, and how much more than that you could do if you would.

The motion, which read as follows, was passed unanimously:—

"This meeting, having considered the Equal Rights Treaty, is convinced that its adoption by a large number of States would serve better the position of women and to increase the peace and justice of the world."

Venerable Ancestresses

GRANDMOTHER BROWN'S HUNDRED YEARS, 1827-1927. By Harriet Connor Brown; Little-Brown & Co., Boston, $3.00. (Atlantic Monthly's $5,000 prize biography)

Reviewed by Sue S. White

"WE bid you welcome to this pleasant land of the fathers," thunders the mighty and immortal voice of the mighty and immortal Daniel Webster.

The land of the fathers—the fathers—the fathers. Always the fathers.

"Venerable men." Noble male ancestors—who with axes and plows and muskets and indomitable wills conquered a virgin continent. Men, Men, Men. Print the words in capitals.

To them be all the glory and all the honor. Their stories are told to children at bed-time, their biographies fill the shelves of our libraries. Their lives are daily fed in spoons by efficient school marms to the native born and Americanized. Their portraits, with stern brows and various styles of head-dress, lend dignity, if not always beauty, to the walls of public buildings. Clothed in breeches of marble and bronze, their massive forms grace the landscape of all our States, and crowd the halls of fame in every capital city. Venerable men! Their sons have inherited their earth. Their daughters are trying to crash the gates. Their posterity (following the male lines especially) is the cat's whiskers.

Venerable men, had you no women folks?

Only recently a new crop of historians have begun to remind us, a little too gently, that God in his wisdom deemed it not well that man should live alone—even in early America. It is a fact that there were women in the cabins of early settlers and in the covered wagons that went over the plains. It is a fact that venerable ancestors wore (in winter) socks that were knit by venerable ancestresses; that bullets fired from faithful old muskets were often moulded by women's hands; that the breeches worn during the daily wood chopping were the work of the historically-forgotten member of the pioneer race, and the men (and women) who later peopled the hillsides and prairies, were, as babies, born of her womb.

Venerable men, it is decreed that your honors shall be shared.

THERE is a legend of early Tennessee to the effect that Bonny Kate Sevier jumped over the stockade as Indians pursued her. Whether the tale is true or not, it may be accepted as a symbol of the leap over the barrier of historical discrimination that the pioneer women are destined to make, along with women of later days, under the impetus of spurting pens held in the hands of their modern daughters, granddaughters, and great-granddaughters.

In this instance, it is a modern daughter-in-law, whose pen levitates the pioneer mother over the barrier, in one magnificent leap, covering not only a hundred years of Middle West upbuilding and American progress, but reaching back also into the traditions of New England.

It is not a Feminist whom we meet in Grandmother Brown. Feminists have always been the exceptions and perhaps they always will be the exceptions among women, but is it not really beyond the orthodox Feminist creed of parallel equality that progressive Feminism derives the essential inspiration? In such a sense Havelock Ellis prefers the word "equivalence" to the word "equality."

Harriet Connor Brown, the Feminist daughter-in-law, in recording the life of her non-Femnist centenarian mother-in-law, has written, whether she intended to do so or not, a magnificent thesis on woman's inevitable equivalence. Conditions have changed in the lives of women during the past century, but nothing should more arouse the resentment of the modern Feminist, living her life out from behind the traditional shelter of the home, than a belittling of the economic and social value of the work of her secluded grandmother. For it is the discounting of this equivalence of grandmother that has given rise to the belittling of all of woman's efforts to attain equality. It has been the failure to recognize that it was woman's *work* rather than her mere seclusion, that was the important thing in the scheme of life, even in the olden days. Her seclusion was but an incident to the full expression of her powers, under

old conditions, just as her non-seclusion is an incident to that same expression under modern conditions. It is her work that counts, that has always counted, and should always count, her responsibility and opportunity to equivalently contribute to the progress of her people, and the due recognition by the world of that equivalent contribution.

GRANDMOTHER BROWN'S life suggests to me another point of belittling that women of her generation and type seem to have unjustly suffered because of the generalizations of novelists. Historians left these sturdy women out of their books altogether. Novelists did them the great injustice of writing about women at all, considering the kind of women they wrote about. Sometimes I wonder if the sort of women written about by the older novelists ever existed anywhere at any time. Certainly the pattern these gentlemen set for our mothers was not grandmother's pattern at all. But so adept and persistent were they in encasing their female characters with their veneer of artificiality and superficiality, that it has taken a great deal of faith and loyalty and some research, to get down to the reality of life and defictionize the world of the simpering dreams of novelists' imagination. We feel, somehow, in our bones, that the world was not made up entirely of the "sweet-Alices-Ben-Bolts"—and so there is the joy of confirmation in meeting such a sturdy character as Grandmother Brown.

After all, she is not an unusual type. And to say so, does not take anything from her. I believe the woods were full of Grandmother Browns, even if they did not all live to be 100 years old and possess literary daughters-in-law. I believe the daughter-in-law and Grandmother Brown both would concur in such a conclusion, and that seems to be one reason why the daughter wrote the book, for she says in her introduction:

"I felt that, dearly as they loved her, greatly as they honored her, it had hardly occurred to her two-score descendants that she represented, in her person, something bigger than her own family, a complete tradition of many families, which had significance for the whole nation."

Again this daughter-in-law says:

"Indeed, her story is the typical story of women. * * * I want to honor a woman not esteemed 'great,' one who has had the common fate and will be consigned to oblivion, despite work well done throughout a full century of living, unless some one like myself can rescue her from it. To read of her may comfort other women who, passionately and devotedly, but more or less rebelliously, are doing the duty that Nature points them to, the kind of work which the man-world, despite all its fine talk about the glory of womanhood, holds so lightly."

Read Grandmother Brown, and the "pleasant land of the fathers" becomes also the "pleasant land of the mothers." Why shouldn't it be so?

Feminist Notes

Earning While Learning

APPARENTLY nothing is too great or too small to be attempted by ambitious young women seeking a college education. A young woman student at the University of Wisconsin is hoping for an empty pulpit. She is fully ordained in the ministry and has listed her services with Alice V. King, director of the university student employment bureau. She is ready and willing to serve any congretion whose minister must be absent for a time.

Although most of the women students work as bookkeepers, stenographers, typists, clerks, or telephone operators, some may be among the students listing experience in radio announcing, chimney sweeping, finger print work, ventriloquism, book binding, and insane asylum caretaking. The sex of these ambitious and talented students is not announced but their applications repose in the employment office.

Thirty-five per cent. of the women applying for jobs at the University of Wisconsin agency are self-supporting and 23 per cent. pay about half of their expenses.

Woman Agent-General

JEAN IRIS HOWARD, who has been Acting Agent-General for Nova Scotia since last March, described herself as her father's "only son." "I was brought up practically like a boy," she says. "My father even took me onto the ranges at Bisley until the war put a stop to it. He sent me to University College, London, and to study languages in France and Germany."

She has filled an only son's place by taking over her father's work.

This first woman Agent-General for any of the British Dominions says:

"There is no duty of the Agent-General that a woman cannot undertake. It is an old-fashioned province, the only Scotch Province; and Scottish women are always devoted to their homes and do not push themselves."

In Nova Scotia the women have not yet held government positions, although they have the vote. Miss Howard does not think that any woman has tried to be elected to the Parliament. But the girls now growing up are more interested in affairs other than domestic and are entering every kind of work.

"Agriculture is our chief industry," says Miss Howard, "but it is usually English women who come over to try fruit farming.

"Women make very good employers on farms, for they think so much about the welfare of the families of their workers. We do not, however, advise women to come and work on the land, for the climate is severe."

Government's Commissioner

THE first woman "Regierungskommissär (Government's Commissioner) in Austria is Dr. Oda Negbaur who is working at the government of the country Styria in Graz. After having finished her secondary education, the young woman entered the service of this government. At the same time she studied at the University of Graz where she took her degree as a Doctor of Law and State-Science. She was always endeavoring to rise to higher service but, of course, she had to overcome the oppositional opinion of men employees. But she did not lose heart and she succeeded in being admitted to the practical and political examination which is required for a higher promotion in the service of the State. Then her nomination had to be carried through. Dr. Negbaur is charged with matters dealing with citizens and nationality questions.

Heads State Hospital

ACCORDING to the Oakland (California) *Post-Enquirer,* Dr. Margaret Smyth is the first woman to head a State hospital.

Dr. Smyth, surgeon and pyschiatrist, has been named acting superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane at Stockton, California. She succeeds Dr. Fred P. Clark, deceased. She is a graduate of the University of California.

Women Should Help Women

IF women are to obtain equal opportunity and equal pay with men, women should patronize other women in business and the professions, thinks Lena Madesin Phillips, honorary president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women.

A "business reciprocity" program is advocated by Miss Phillips.

Wife's Right to Smoke

A WIFE has a right to smoke if she wants to, ruled Judge J. Wallace Leyden of Hackensack, New Jersey. Horace Bush ordered his wife out of the house when he found her smoking. Judge Leyden held that she had a right to smoke, and ordered her husband to maintain a separate home for her.

Bermuda Women Lose Again

FOR the fourth time, the women of Bermuda have been defeated in their attempt to secure suffrage, when a bill introduced in the Colonial House of Assembly was rejected recently without debate by a vote of 23 to 8.

Last year the Women's Suffrage Society brought suit in the Supreme Court after their votes in the parish vestry elections were rejected. The Chief Justice decided that the word "person" did not include both the male and female sex, and denied the right of women to vote at the parish elections. The Governor upheld the decision.

After the British Privy Council decided, in the Canadian Senate case, that the word "person" included both sexes, the women regained hope and prepared a new bill, "The Woman's Franchise Acts of 1929." It asked only that women owning property in Bermuda be granted the right to vote at parish vestry elections.

When it was introduced in the House of Assembly in November, it was greeted by shouts of laughter. A prominent member of the House openly remarked that "Bermuda women need not expect to get the right to vote as long as the present House of Assembly exists."

Succeeds Father as J. P.

HATTIE GLOS of Wayne, Illinois, is preserving the justice-of-peace tradition in her family. She succeeded her father in that position after he had held it for fifty years.

Viennese Woman Professor

SOME weeks ago Dr. Charlotte Bühler, well known by her activity as leading psychologist, especially in research in children's psychology, was nominated as an "extra ordinary professor" by the University of Vienna. Dr. Bühler has been "dozent" for some years. She is also working as an assistant at the Pedagocical Institute of Vienna of which her husband, Dr. Karl Bühler is director. Dr. Charlotte Bühler is also the author of a series of books which she wrote on the basis of her experimental researches of children. Now she lectures in the United States. She is the second woman professor at the university.

Woman to Aid Crime Study

ANOTHER woman has been added to the staff of consultants of President Hoover's National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Mary Van Kleeck, director of industrial studies for the Russell Sage Foundation, has been appointed to make a study to show the relations between inadequate housing and crime.

News from the Field

Montana Gives Dinner

THE Montana State Branch of the National Woman's Party held a dinner meeting at the Young Women's Christian Association in Missoula on November 23.

Mary E. Owens spoke on the organization, purposes, and achievements of the Woman's Party, and reviewed a speech made by Jane Norman Smith, at that time chairman of the National Council.

Mathilde Ammen presided. Mrs. M. L. Dunlap, Aurelia McAllister, and Mrs. L. E. Sargent sang several trio numbers, accompanied by Mrs. Jesse Bunch, and Mrs. McAllister gave two readings. Plans for 1930 were discussed and a social hour was held.

Officers of the Branch are: President, Mrs. L. E. Sargent; first vice-president, Mary E. Owens; second vice-president, Lucy Likes; secretary, Mathilde Ammen; auditor, Mella E. Carter, and members at large, Eva Ammen and M. G. Buckhouse.

Mrs. Owens said in part: "The history of the Equal Rights for Women movement shows that the vote was only the first step towards equality of men and women."

"In spite of the remarkable achievements of women and the strides they have made in industry, business and the professions, existing laws applying to women, married and single, are not yet in line with the rest of civilization.

"The National Woman's party has undertaken the task of removing discriminations against women found in the laws. This Party has drafted over 500 Equal Rights bills for introduction in state legislatures, and more than 65 of these have been passed.

"The Party believes that the principle of Equal Rights for men and women is so important that it should be a part of the framework of our national government. The passage of the Equal Rights amendment will be the next step forward for women.

"Women, whether wage-earners or home-makers, can not take their proper place as citizens until they have gained an equal status with men in the laws of our country, and a recognition of equal value in every field."

Provo Women for Equal Rights

A TELEGRAM received by Mabel Vernon, national executive secretary of the Woman's Party, from Mrs. Floral R. Brimhall of the Woman's Council, Provo, Utah, brings the good news that the Council is for the Equal Rights Amendment.

The telegram says:

"The Women's Council of Provo, Utah, stand for the enactment by Congress of the Lucretia Mott Amendment, and rely on the President of our great Republic to use his influence for the extension of American freedom now denied to part of its citizenry."

Two Million Dollar Fund

Treasurer's Report

EMMA WOLD, *Treasurer*
NETTIE TRAIL, C. P. A., *Auditor*

RECEIPTS collected by National Headquarters, December 7, 1912, to December 1, 1929, $1,643,761.18.

Contributions, membership and other receipts, December 1 to 15, 1929:

Mrs. John Winters Brannan, N. Y.	$170.00
Miss Esther B. McLaughlin, N. Y.	1.00
Miss Esther S. Smith, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Elizabeth R. Hooker, Conn.	100.00
Mrs. Lionel Sutro, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio	100.00
Miss Louisa C. Sturtevant, R. I.	2.00
Miss Marion Sayward, Ohio	1.00
Miss E. P. Sayward, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. Annie E. Sinclair, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Kate C. Dickling, N. Y.	5.00
Mrs. Elizabeth D. Black, Cal.	5.00
Maryland Branch	20.00
Mrs. F. Isabella Proctor Miller, D. C.	1.00
Miss Violet Thorwarth, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Grace Vernon Ferg, N. J.	1.00
Miss Mabel Law, D. C.	5.00
Mrs. Henrietta Young, Mass.	2.00
Mrs. Jennie V. H. Baker, N. Y.	10.00
Miss Ruth Black, Mich.	10.00
Mrs. John M. Dean, R. I.	10.00
Mrs. Alice duPont Ortiz, Del.	200.00
Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, N. Y.	100.00
Delaware Branch	250.00
Miss Lavinia L. Dock, Pa.	5.00
Mrs. Dexter Otey, Va.	10.00
Miss Alice T. Jenkins, D. C.	2.00
Mrs. I. S. Rosenfels, Ill.	10.00
Miss Annie M. Wilson, Md.	10.00
Colorado Branch	115.00
Headquarters share of dues from Colorado Branch (Branch retaining all dues in excess of 25 cents):	
Mrs. Henry Sachs	.25
Mrs. Nellie Crissey	.25
Miss Eva Shannon	.25
Mrs. Helen Walton	.25
Mrs. Jean C. Rose	.25
Mrs. Anna Barker	.25
Mrs. Eleanor Ormes	.25
Mrs. Helen Curtis	.25
Mrs. Laura Shellenberger	.25
Mrs. William I. Howbert	.25
Miss Ernestine Parsons	.25
Mrs. Mary Gildea	.25
Miss May Howbert	.25
Mrs. Susan H. B. Gray	.25
Mrs. Lillian H. Kerr	.25
Mrs. Carrie Gledhill, Cal.	.25
Mrs. R. Fillius	.25
Dr. Elsie S. Pratt	.25
Mrs. William Myer	.25
Mrs. Helen T. Miller	.25
Dr. Margaret Long	.25
Mrs. Frank L. Woodward	.25
Mrs. Thomas Daly	.25
Dr. M. Ethel V. Fraser	.25
Dr. N. Louise Lawrence, Mass.	5.00
Mrs. Mary L. Wagner, Cal.	1.00
Mrs. Elizabeth T. Kent, Cal.	100.00
Mrs. Lily M. Thomas, Ohio	1.00
Mrs. William C. Cobb, Md.	2.00
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.	25.00
Mrs. Marie M. Kohn, Ill.	5.00
Mrs. Helen W. Curtis, Colo.	20.00
Mrs. Ethel Adams Crosby, Md.	10.00
Mrs. Elizabeth Gerberding, Cal.	1.00
Miss Marion E. Usher, D. C.	2.00
Mrs. L. F. Snow, D. C.	10.00
Miss Marie Lockwood, Del.	1.00
Miss Katharine W. Fisher, D. C.	1.00
Mrs. Sophia Rosett, Md.	1.00
Mrs. Cecile P. Maurer, Del.	5.00
Mrs. Marion L. Kenney, Del.	5.00
Katherine Lee Bayard Hilles, Del.	15.00
Mrs. William M. Barnes, Pa.	15.00
South Carolina Branch	5.00
Miss Mabel Orgelman, N. Y.	3.00
Cash collection at Convention	21.12
Sale of tickets for International Dinner	850.00
Sale of literature	11.85
Sale of furniture	1.15
Refunds	34.21
Rent of rooms at Headquarters	24.00
Total receipts, December 1 to 15, 1929	$2,348.33
Total receipts, December 7, 1912, to December 15, 1929	$1,646,109.51

DAY PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS
600 East Lombard Street
Baltimore, Md.